From the United States Gazette. TIS THE LAST PIECE OF SILVER.

> 'Tis the last piece of silver Left gleaning alone—
> All its glittering companions
> Have vanished—are gone; No fip of its kindred, No levy is nigh, To reflect back its brightness, Or give dye for dye!

They have left me-a lone one-The last silver gem-Each bright piece is spended, Go spend me with them, And kindly, O, send me Where my mates of the pocket Are hearded and dead !

O, soon may I follow-When partners won't stay! And from Cash shining circle The gems drop away! And quarters have flown! Oh! who would inhabit This pocket alone ?

TAKE YOUR POLITICS HENCE. BY T. HAYNES BAYLEY, ESQ.

Take your politics hence! for one evening, at least, Drive that demon of discord away from the feast; To my party the men of all parties may come; If they'll only just leave party feeling at home; The speechless, in public, are ever, I see, Little wrator Puff's in a snug coterie; If you name your vile loss, you will give me offence.

Oh! let my house be neutral—take politics hence! These politics now are become quite a pest;
What a fuss ere we venture to ask a new guest!
"E. T. do you see, would be welcome to me,
But then—do you think he'd chime in with J. G?"
So the pleasantest men you must sort and divide,
When you find that their polities don't coincide:
If you name your ville theme, you will give me.

If you name your vile house, you will give me of-Oh! let my house be neutral-take politics hence! The ladies are now a political race!
And instead of soft whispers in private, they each
Wish to hear a young man's Parliamentary speech!
A reforming old Tory, you now may look big,
And I'll call myself a Conservative Whig:
And we'll tell the fair creatures to talk common

For that my house is neutral—take politics hence!

From the Pennsylvanian.
PROFESSOR TUCKER'S LIFE OF THOMAS

JEFFERSON.

PROFESSOR TUCKER'S LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We extract the following notice of this interesting and valuable work from the "London Spectator" of August the 19th, which had already, four months previously, devoted some space to its examination. It will be seen that the work is at once highly complimented, and strongly censured, so that, on the whole, Professor Tucker has little reason to complain; still, one cannot but think that the critic has dealt unjustly with him, in condemning him for having confounded history and biography, when Coxe, in his life of Walpole; Thackeray, in his life of Chatham; Middleton, in his life of Cicero, and Marshall, in his life of Washington, have done the same thing without having excited comment.

The life of eminent public characters is, in truth, so incorporated with the history of the country in which they live, that it is utterly impossible, were it esteemed advisable, and we think it is not, to separate them; and biographers of this nature, partaking so much of the gravity of history, are in some measure excluded from the detail of those little personal incidents of private life, which, by addressing the sympathies of the reader, give such a charm to the biographies of individuals in private stations. We believe it will be found, that the life of Jefferson communicates as much informaton touching the personal character and acts of its distinguished subject, as any of the works mentioned, and a great deal more than Marshall gives of Washington.

Nothing appears to us clearer, than that as, in our arbitrary divisions of the departments of literature, we have separated history from biography, and we may have two kinds of biography—the one of public, the other of private men; the first being in the nature of things, histories-biographical, to which class the "Life of Jefferson" belongs; and although this form of biography may be less attractive to the general reader, it is far more useful to the statesman, the legislator, and the student of history.

PROFESSOR TUCKER'S LIFE OF THOMAS

A close examination of these two ample volumes has not very greatly changed the opinion we ventured, from a casual inspection, to express in regard to them more than four months since. The public life of Jaresason, as we then suspected, is chiefly dwelt upon; but as he was mostly occupied in the routine duties of civil government, or, if engaged in great duties of civil government, or, if engaged in great events, was engaged as an agent or in conjunction with others, his career possesses little interest in its minute details, however important in the results which it produced. The execution of the biography is, as we guessed, more distinguished for temper, spirit and elegance, than for characteristic touches; whilst its leanings are in favor of Jepperson and Democracy. The nature of much of the work, however, prevents the frequent display of spirit. Abridgements of State papers, debates in Congress and the recapitulation of arguments against or in favor of particular political measures, can attain no higher excellence than clearness and neatness; nor can these qualities save the reader from a feeling of weariness. Even occurrences more personal to the hero are often too common for biographical notice; unless a man be killed or invalided by getting wet through a ride, it is not necessary to commemorate the circumstance. Mr. Tugger in short is an oble les of civil government, or, if engaged in great less a man be killed or invalided by getting wet through a ride, it is not necessary to commemorate the circumstance. Mr. Tuckea, in short, is an able man, and an accomplished scholar, admirably fitted for moral or historical disquisition, but scarcely qualified by nature for biography, and not even very clearly perceiving in what it consists. A properly written life deals only with the character of the person. The studies of the author or the artist, and the manner in which he planned and composed his works, are to be narrated at length, because such things are strictly personal; but biography does not require an abridgment of a book or a view of his pictures. For a similar reason, the training of a general, and his behaviour in fight, are to be told, and as minutely as may be; but the account of his camneral, and his behaviour in fight, are to be told, and as minutely as may be; but the account of his campaigns, and even of his battles save in so far as he himself decide them—belong to history, for others were engaged in the action as well as he. We are to be informed of the distinguishing excellencies of a physician—of the mode, if it be possible, by which he attained them, and, should he be famous for any great discovery, of the first hint which suggested it, and of the thought and experiment which successfully worked it out; but we do not wish the particulars even of Hanver's private practice, nor a synopsis of his prescriptions. Yet this is what Professor Tucker has given of Jepperson; and though done with eloquence and ability, it is impossible for either ability or eloquence to impart fitness or attraction to an unnatural plan.

The circumstance of having written the Declara-

with eloquence and ability, it is impossible for either ability or eloquence to impart fitness or attraction to an unnatural plan.

The circumstance of having written the Declaration of Independence, has no doubt greatly contributed to the celebrity of Thomas Jeppenson. But even bearing this fact in mind, an examination of the events and exploits of his life will searcely account for the American fame he has attained. As Mr. Tucker observes, he neither gained a battle, made a speech, nor founded a religious sect, his writings, apart from business documents, are unimportant; and he was not distinguished by birth, wealth or station. Educated at Virginia's only College, bred to the law, and marrying a fortune, he was induced, by the growing disagreements between Great Britain and America, to embark in public life, where his activity, prudence and legal habits, rendered him useful and distinguished as a Committee-man both in Congress and the Virginia Legislature. On the acknowledgment of American Independence, he filled the post of Ambassador to France for some years; and after sitting in the Cabinet of Wamunoton as an Anti-Federalist, and discharging the functions of Vice President of the Union, he was elected by the Democratic party to the Presidentship itself, and "did the state some service." Between 1801 and 1809, his government reduced the public expenditure by a rigid economy; paid off thirty-three millions of public debt, abolished the internal taxes, with all their disagreeable inquisitions and agreeable patronage; added Louisiana, by purchase, to the domain of the United States, not only extending its territory by more than a million of square miles, but giving it the uncontrolled navigation of the Mississippi. These things, however, would have been dismissed to history, and Jeppenson been forgotten as a popular topic, had not circumstances made him the leader

of the American people. From conviction, temperament, or the position of his family—merely respectable among the aristocrats of Virginia—or perhaps from all combined, Thomas Jerremeon early became a Democratic Republican; and from his principles he never swerved, keeping them unsullied when in possession of place and power: the same Democrat when at the head of the commonwealth, as when, a quarter of a century before, he announced in the memorable Declaration, "that all men are created equal"—that "governments are instituted amongst men" to preserve the rights of men, and derive their just "powers from the consent of the governed." No pomp or parade surrounded him as the First Magistrate of America; the morning levees—the ceremonials on appearing in public—the raised seat, "obviously and purposely having an analogy to a throne," into which the Federalists had seduced Washington —were swept away. "Thomas Jerremson" alone was read on the President's card; and it was the end and aim of his government to foster the popular power. He headed the movement, when the most distinguished of those who had raised the standard of resistance against Great Britain were for establishing a respectable aristocracy, that should govern the mass for their good. In despite of the most influential prejudices, and of occasional popular follies, he never abandoned his position either in thought or deed, till, favored by public circumstances, he lived to see public opinion annihilate the party of his opponents. The struggle, however, was severe while it lasted; and with an intuitive aristocratical signacity, his opponents directed their chief attacks against Jerremson. These, which were not wanting in virulence, wit, or ability, rendered him still more conspicuous; and some individual peculiarities gave zest and character to the numerous pasquinades. The almost sordid plainness of his public appearance—the singularity of his red breeches, and his alleged taste for African beauty—afforded fruitful themes for jest. The spectacle of the hea

he opposed, and many are yet animated by the spirit of the Kentuckian's toast—"Damnation to Thomas Jefferson."

From his retirement in 1809 till his death in 1826—on the same day with his old colleague Adams, and, strange coincidence! on the fiftieth anniversary of the Independence—Jappenson tasted of the pains and pleasures of life; though the pains perhaps preponderated. His pleasures consisted in his studies of philosophy and the belles lettres, to both of which he was attached from his youth; in correspondence with his intimate friends; in the public respect which was paid him, his opinion being frequently taken upon important affairs by his successors in the Presidentship; and in founding the University of Virginia. The ill success of this establishment at starting—owing to his plan of ruling the students on his favorite principle of self-government—may be reckoned as one of his pains; and when he found his own nephew amongst the delinquents, his patience gave way, "and he could not forbear from using for the first time, he was now upwards of eighty.] the language of Indignation and reproach." His celebrity drew on him another evil—that of an extensive correspondence with strangers or indifferent persons, which his habits would not allow him to neglect, but which encroached grievously on his time and comfort. The death of some of his descendants affected him; and he was disturbed by the imprudence of his son-in-law—But the great torment of his declining years was pecuniary embarassment. His natural hospitality was increased, of necessity, by the number of public visitors his reputation drew to him. His property was dependent on slave cultivation; his farms, lying apart were under the management of bailiffs, who contrived to cheat the man who had baffled factions and nations; the agricultural distress springing out of the war that followed his retirement, first involved him; these certain entanglers, interest, and living beyond the incomings, with a heavy loss through surety, rendered him at the close of hi a transient burst of enthusiasm was exhibited in a subscription, as soon as the state of affairs was published; and the author of the Declaration of Independence died with the notion that a considerable surplus would have been realized. But some mismanagement took place; the public sentiment evaporated, the lottery was abandoned; and "if is understood that the property sold and unsold is not sufficient to pay his debts." When this was known, "strong symptoms of public sympathy were manifested throughout the Union." The States of South Carolina and Louisiana, were, however, the only ones that did any thing; and they secured the only surviving daughter of Thomas Jepperson against indigence by a sum of about 24,000 dollars.

The religion of Jepperson seems to have been a pure Theism; and, if the expressions in his letters

pure Theism; and, if the expressions in his letters to Mr. Adams are to be relied on as conveying his belief, he latterly had a firm conviction of the im-mortality of the soul. When questioned, very late in life, on the subject of his religion, (it must have required no common powers of impudence to put a man,) he used to answer hat he was a Unitarian.

# CANADA.

Referring to the late political developments in ne neighboring British Provinces, the New York

the neighboring British Provinces, the New York Post says—
From these movements it is evident that a party, with Mr. Papineau at its head, will endeavor to effect a separation of the Canadas from the dominion of England. For a long time this party has thrown obstacles in the way of the Royal governors, and the legislature has been unable to transact the business coming before it. We are inclined to think the time is not remote when the Canadians shall be freed from the yoke of foreign dependence. Many indications point to this, but if the English Government did not voluntarily assent to it, it will not be accomplished without difficulties of great magnitude. The country is now bristling with the bayonets of British soldiers, who, far from being placed there to shield the people from external foes, are bent on intimidating the reformers and suppressing the rising spirit of rebellion at home. It is thought by some that a revolution there is physically impossible from the geographical face of the country. The principal point of the St. Lawrence is commanded by an impregnable fortress, in the hands of the Government. General Wolfe having, in 1763, obtained possession of this, obliged the whole lower province, then in the possession of France, to surrender. Besides which, since that period, the improvements in steam navigation, would enable the British to transport troops to any part of the province in a few hours, before a revolutionary force would be able to connavigation, would enable the British to transport troops to any part of the province in a few hours, before a revolutionary force would be able to concentrate itself. The country is said, to have no depth, mountains or natural fastnesses by which insurgents could be protected. They would be exposed to the attacks of a well disciplined soldiery, and their numbers reduced. But notwithstanding these difficilities, a determined people would find means to overcome such obstacles. If they could secure the sympathy of their neighbors much would be gained, and with pecuniary resources a great deal more. Whether Mr. Papineau is such a military man as could take the lead in a movement to achieve more. Whether Mr. Papineau is such a military man as could take the lead in a movement to achieve the independence of the province by arms, is more than we know. He appears to be a politician of nerve, talent, and great power over the minds of his countrymen, and he has managed to secure the cooperation of a very large and powerful party. But can he head a warlike movement with any prospect of success? I can he meet such a military commander as Sir Henry Colbourne? It is said, however, on the other hand, that the British Government will hardly venture to incur the expense of a protracted on the other hand, that the British Government will hardly venture to inccur the expense of a protracted war. The Canadas are at this moment a burthen to the British Government, and there is not wanting a party in the mother country which is in favor of allowing the colony to govern itself. Even the present British eabinet does not appear to be altogether decided in its course of policy towards the Canadas.

# TALLEYBAND.

Of the never-ending, still beginning anecdotes of the old man, some are too good to be fictitious.

We met with the following to-day:

"Talleyrand is the only man alive who has the art of doing witty things. On the death of Charles X. he drove through Paris for a couple of days, wearing a white hat .-He carried a crape in his pocket. When he passed through the Fauxbourgh of the Carlists, the crape was instantly twisted round his hat; when he came into the quarter of

the Tuilleries, the crape was instantly slipt off, and put into the pocket."

The following we have seen before, but it has been thought sufficiently unworn, for a place in a late number of Blackwood. It is, without doubt authentic.

A woman of rank wrote to Talleyrand a long and lachrymose account of the loss of long and lachrymose account of the loss of her husband, hoping perhaps, that the gallant-ry and sensibility of the minister would ac-cord her a pension. His whole letter in re-ply was, "Helas! Madame." A few months after, the widow wrote him word that she had consolled her grief with a second hus-band, a young officer, and requested a con-tinuance of the minister's favor, for herself and spouse. Talleyrand's second reply was, and spouse. Talleyrand's second reply was, simply, "Ho,ho! Madame."
The following is good, but not so charac-

eristic as to insure its authenticity.

teristic as to insure its authenticity.

"When told the Duke of Bassano had returned with Napoleon from Moscow. 'Then the bulletin lies,' said 'Talleyrand, 'for it states that the Emperor left all his baggage."

While the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a young man was recommended as attache to an embassy. 'Copy this,' said 'Talleyrand, throwing him a memorial. It was copied.—'Buh! what are you about?' said the minister. 'Drying the ink,' was the reply.—"Then you will not do for a French embassy. Blotting paper betrays secrets."

sy. Blotting paper betrays secrets."

"A certain lady requested his name in her album. He gallantly consented, and commenced penning a verse. "Stop," said she, "verses will do from inferior men, and the name alone of Talleyrand is glory enough for my book. He gave her a keen glance, and wrote the name—but at the top of the page. Next day all Paris laughed at the dexterous evasion by which he had escaped the vexation of finding his name signed to a billet of 10,000 francs.

"All this," said the writer in Blackwood, is dexterous; but what is this verbal dexerity to the practical skill, with which this extraordinary man has contrived to baffle all the casualties of thirty years, full of the ruin of all power, ability, courage and fortune?— Here is the survivor of the age of the Bastile, the age of the guillotine, the age of the pri-son ship, and the age of the sword. And af-ter baffling the Republic, the Democracy, the Despotism and the Restoration he figures in Despotsm and the Restoration he agures in his 80th year, as the ambassador to England, the minister of France, and retires from both offices, only to be the chief councellor, almost the coadjutor of the king. That where the ferocity of Roebespierre fell, where the sagacity of Napoleon fell, where the experience of the Bourbons fell, this one old man, priest is a lead of design spirits where cona priest in a land of daring spirits, where con-spiracy first, and soldiership after, were the great means of power—should survive all, succeed in every thing, and retain his rank, and influence through all change is unques-tionably one of the most extraordinary instances of conduct exhibited in the world."

PAUL H. BORLAND begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store lately occu-pied by James Richey, where he will, at all times, be

pied by James Richey, where he will, at all times, be pleased to wait on customers.

A. W. DENHAM, manufacturer of Copper, Sheet-iron, and Tin ware, will always be found at the above store, ready to execute orders for any article in his line.

A large assortment of Stoves, Grates, Lamps, and Tinware, kept constantly on hand. Zine Roofing, Spouting and Guttering done at the shortest notice.

Pennsylvania Avenue, 5 doors east of 9th street.

Nov. 10.

W E have for sale, which we will have made up in the best manner—
20 pieces super. black Cloths.
100 do ribbed and plain Cassimeres.
20 do plain and figured velvet Vestings.
50 do colored and black Silk Vestings.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PROSPECTUS

# NEW YORK REVIEW

QUARTERLY CHURCH JOURNAL. THE plan of this Publication embraces extended re views of important works, and discussions of important subjects in every department of literature and thinking, similar ip form and manner of those which make up the contents of Quarterly Reviews generally.

It proposes, also, a brief analytical survey of the literary productions of every current quarter, with short critical indications of their character and value in their respective departments.

lepartments.
It embraces, likewise, a register of the most important events and facts in the literary and religious world, pa cicularly in reference to the state and progress of the

The object of the whole work is to exhibit, as far as The object of the whole work is to exhibit, as far as possible, every thing most important to a just estimate of the character of the times, and of the intellectual and moral movement of society; to promote the interests of good literature, sound thinking, religion, and Christian order. In this general tone and spirit, it will be conformed to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The conviction of the truth and importance of these principles, as they are held in the unity of the Church, maintained in a free and uncompromising, yet liberal, candid and conciliating spirit, will constitute the unity of the work.

cannot and conciliating spirit, will constitute the unity of the work.

Anangements have been made to secure the aid of the best writers throughout the country; and no pains or expensewill be spared to make this publication a work of the highest character.

Terms.—The work will contain an average of 250 pages to each number; and will be furnished to Subscribers at Five Dollars a year, payable on delivery of the first number. Any person becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive the seventh copy gratts.

All communications on the business concerns of the Review, to be addressed to the Publisher, George Dearlorn & Co., 38 Gold st. New York. Other communications to be addressed to the Edilor, care of George Dearlorn.





VV after Monday next, the 11 instant, the cars will leave the depot in this city for Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M., in-stead of 9 3-4 A. M., as heretofore. stead of 9 3-4 A. M., as heretofore.

The object of this alteration is to render certain the arrival of the train at Baltimore carly enough to afford ample time for passengers going North to take the steamboat, which now departs daily for Philadelphia, at half past 12 o'clock.

The afternoon train will, as heretofore, leave the depot at a quarter after 5 o'clock, P. M.

S9—d6t&wtf.

(Globe, Native American Alexandria Garatta and P.

(Globe, Native American, Alexandria Gazette, and Po-omac Advocate.)

NOTICE. THE New York and Boston Illinois Land Company will offer at public auction at their office in the town of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, on Monday the 27th day of November next, 100,000 acres of their Lands situ ated in the Military Tract in said State.

Lists of the lands may be had at the office of said Company in Quincy and at 44 Wall Street, New York.

A minimum price will be affixed to each lot at the time it is offered.

JOHN TILLSON, Jr.

Agent for the N. Y. & B. Ill. L Co.

lawtNov-8

Aug. 25, 1837.

NawtNov—8

L. OWEN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7 Buildings, and near Fuller's Hotel, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately fitted up, and just opened, the large store formerly occupied by James & Co., druggists, for the accommodation of their patrons in that part of the city where they have laid in a most extensive stock of FALL and WINTER goods, consisting of the following choice assortment of articles for gentlemen's wear:

For coats, superfine pieces of broadcloths, wool-dyed black, blue, dahlia, Adelaide, invisible green, Folish do., claret, and all the favorite colors of the day.

For pantaloons, superfine black cassimere, London stripeddo., black ribbed do., gray mixed do., buff, Victoria striped buckskin, fancy do., &c.

For vests, black silk velvet, fancy figured do., Genoa do., woollen do., striped challs gold tissue, black satin, figured do., plain and figured silks.

E. O. & Co. have also received a large collection of stocks, plain, trimmed, and embossed, handkerchiefs, opera ties, silk shirts and drawers, buckskin do., patent merino do., shoulder braces, union do., (two excellent articles for the support of the back and expansion of the chest,) gum elastic suspenders, buckskin do., silk, kid, and buckskin gloves, &c.

Intl

WINES, &c.—J. B. MORGAN & CO. are now re ceiving from the Robert Gordon and President, a fine assortment of wines, &c., party as follows:

Wines of the Rhine—Hockheimer, vintages 1831, 1827, 1825; Rudesheimer Cabinet, 1834; Johannesherger, 1827, 1834; Marcobruner, 1827, 1834; Steinwein, 1834; Steinberger, 1827.

With a number of low-priced Hock wines. Champagnes—Of the Cabinet, (this is suid to be the best brand of Champagnes imported,) Anchor, Grape, Bacchus, and Heart, brands.

Cordials—Marischino, Curacoa, Abseynthe, Stomach Bitter, and other Cordials.

Sherries—Pale and Brown, very superior.

Madeiras—From Blackburn & Howard, March & Co. Otard's Pale Brandy, very superior.

London Porter, Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale.

Sardines, truffles, anchovy paste, French mustard, pickles, &c. 20,000 superior Havana Segars.

We have about 20,000 bottles of old wines, Madeiras and Sherries, most of them very old; with every variety of wines and liquors in wood.

All orders from abroad punctually attended to, and no charge for packing.

THE SESSION OF THE MEDICAL DEPART-MENT of this Institution, will commence on the last Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE,

H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENEY HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and of the Practice of Medicine.

ROBERT E. DORSEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurispruj dence.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry

dence.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Ellis Hughes, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement, the Trustees respectfully state, that, in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland offers other and peculiar advantages to Students for the acquisition of Medical knowledge. Placed in the most favorable climate for attending to dissections, and possessing commodious rooms for that purpose, the University of Maryland commands an unequalled supply of Material for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatom such, indeed, is the abundance of Subjects, that the total control of Surgery will afford to the Students an opportunity of performing themselves, under his direction, every Surgical operation:—a great practical advantage, not heretofore furnished, in any of our Medical Schools

This University has also an Anatomical Museum, founded on the extensive collection of the celebtated Allen Burns, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made:—and, of late, many very valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which together afford ample means to make a great variety of illustratioes of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent school of practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the practical elucidation of the principles taught, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who, besides their regular lectures, will impart Clinical instruction, at the Infirmary, at stated periods, in each week during the Session.

The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus of this University, is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe, by the late dis

THE EXPENSES ARE:

THE PIRST COURSE. For attending the Lectures of six Professors,

For attending the Dissector and Demonstrator, For attending Clinical Lectures and instruc-tion at the Infirmary,

THE SECOND COURSE. For attendance on the Lectures of six Profes-Graduation and Diploma,

The whole being only 213 dollars. But Students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course in this University—where the course of instruction is as complete as that of any other Medical School—cach Professor being, in this Institution, required to lecture every day—and where, from the facility with which SUB-JECTS are procured, Dissections can be prosecuted with more case, and at less expense, than at any other place:
—here too, good boarding can be engaged, on as cheap terms as in any other Atlantic City.

THE OFFICERS ARE, His Excellency Thomas W. Venzy, Governor of Ma-ryland, President of the Board of Trustees. The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Provost.

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TENTH VOLUME OF THE

# KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

TENTH VOLUME OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

On the first of July, 1837, commenced the tenth volume of the Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine. The publishers, mindful of the favor with which their efforts have been received at the hands of the public, would embrace the recurrence of a new starting point, as a fit occasion to "look backward and forward" at the pust and prospective character and course of their periodical. Within the brief space of a little more than two years and a half, the number of copies issued of the Knickerbocker has been increased from less than five hundred to more than four thousand, without other aids than the acknowledged merits of the work—acknowledged, not more explicitly by this unprecedented success, than by upward of three thousand highly favorable notices of the Magazine, which, at different times, have appeared in the various journals of the United States, embracing those of the first and most discriminating class in every section of the Union. Of many hundreds who desired specimen numbers, and to whom they have been sent for examination, previous to subscribing, not one but has found the work worthy of immediate subscription. A correct inference in regard to the interest or quality of the matter furnished by the publishers, may be gathered from the foregoing facts. In relation to the quantity given, it need only be said, that it has always exceeded the maximum promised, and in the numbers for the last year, by more than four hundred pages. Of the clearness and beauty of the typographical execution and material of the Knickerbocker, and the character of its embellishments—which, although not expected by its readers, nor promised by its proprietors, have nevertheless been given—it is not deemed necessary to speak. They will challenge comparison, it is believed, with any similar periodical, at home or abroad.

It has been observed, that the constant aim of the editors, in the management of the Knickerbocker, has been of these first named characteristics, that it has bec

ed in the recent numbers of the work, upon the following subjects:

Past and Present State of American Literature; South American Antiquities; Inland Navigation; Geology and Revealed Religion; Insanity and Monomania; Liberty versus Literature and the Fine Arts; Early History of the Country; Connexion of the Physical Sciences; Atmospheric Electricity, a New Theory of Magnetism, and Molecular Attraction; American Female Character; Pulmonary Consumption; Pulpit Eloquence; The Prospects and Duties of the Age; Heath of Europe and America; Literaty Protection and International Copy Right; Poetry of the Inspired Writings; Chinese Nations and Languages; Chemistry (Laboratory of Nature) The Past, the Present, and the Future; Our Country, with Comments on its Parties, Laws, Public Schools, and Sketches of American Society, Men, Education, Manners and Scenery; Philosophy of the Rosicrucians intellectual Philosophy, Philology, Astronomy, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Astrology, Botany, Mineralogy, and Phrenology; Progress of the Age, and of Modern Liberty; Christianity in France; American Organic

Remains; Historical Recollections, the Nature of Co-mets; Discussion on Scriptural Miracles; Sectional Dis-tinctions of the Union; Peace Societies; Periodicity of Discases; Essays on Music, Fine Writing, &c.; toge-ther with many articles of a kindred description, which it would exceed the limits of this advertisement to enume-rate in detail.

rate in detail.

To the foregoing particulars, the publishers would only add, that at no period since the work passed into their hands, have its literary capabilities and prospects been so ample and auspicious as at present; and that not only will the same exections be continued, which have secured to their subscription list an unexampled increase, but their claims upon the public favor will be enhanced by every means which increasing codeavors, enlarged facilities, and the most liberal expenditure, can command.

Back numbers have been re-printed to supply Volume Nine, and five thousand copies of Volume Ten will be printed, to meet the demands of new aubscribers.

A few brief notices of the Knickerbocker, from well known journals are subjoined:

"The progress of the Knickerbocker is still onward. It is conducted with decided ability, is copious and varied in its contents, and is printed in a superior style. At this season we have little space for literary extracts, and cannot, therefore, enable those of our readers who may not see this Magazine, to judge of its merits, otherwise than upon our assurance that they are of a high order."—New York American.

our assurance that they are of a high order."—New York American.

"We have found in the Knickerbocker so much to admire and so little to condemn, that we can hardly trust ourselves to speak of it from first impressions, as we could not do so without being suspected of extravagant praise." It is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries at home or abroad." It sustains high ground in all the requisites of a Magazine, and we are pleased to see that its merits are appreciated abroad as well as at home.—Alb'y Argus.

"This monthly periodical is now so well known that it hardly needs commendation, having established for itself a character among the ablest and most entertaining publications in the land."—N. Y. Journal of Com.

"The Knickerbocker seems to increase in attractions as it advances in age. It exhibits a monthly variety of contributions unsurpassed in number or ability."—Nat. Int.

"The work is ir. the highest degree creditable to the literature of our country."—Wash. Globe.

"We have read several numbers of this talented pe-

literature of our country."—Wash. Globe.

"We have read several numbers of this talented periodical, and rejoice in them. They would do credit to any country or to any state of civilization to which humanity has yet arrived."—Marryatt's London Metropolitus Magazine.

"We hope it will not be inferred, from our omission to notice the several numbers of the Kniekerbecker as they have appeared, that we have there lost sight of its character and increasing excellence. It has become decidedly one of the best Magazines in America. The proprietors have succeeded in procuring for its pages the first talent of this country, as well as valuable aid from distinguished foreign sources."—New York Mirror.

"We have on several occasions adverted to the spirit

foreign sources." New York Mirror.

"We have on several occasions adverted to the spirit and tone of the articles contained in this periodical, as being radically American, and as highly honorable to our literature." "It seizes the spirit of the times, and deals with it boldly and ably."—Baltimore American.

"There is no publication among the many we receive from the old country, and from this continent, to the receipt of which we look forward with higher expectation than the Knickerbocker; and it never disappoints our anticipations."—Quebec Mercury.

"Its contents are of real excellence and variety. No department is permitted to decline, or to appear in bad contrast with another."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"This American Magazine bids fair to rival some of our best English monthlies. It contains many very excellent articles."—London Allos.

"Its contents are spirited, well conceived, and well written."—U. S. Gazette.

"In our bumble opinion, this is the best literary publi-

written."—U. S. Gazette.

"In our humble opinion, this is the best literary publication in the United States, and deserves the extensive patronage it has received."—Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance, or three dollars for six months. Two volumes are completed within the year, commencing with the January and July numbers. Every Postmaster in the United States is authorized to receive subscriptions. Five copies forwarded for twenty dollars. Address Clark & Edson, Proprietors, 161 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY; A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be pub-lished Monthly, with oplendid illustrations on Steel.

A Magazine of Poctry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on Steel.

WHILE nearly every country of the old world can boast of its collected body of national Poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations in the most striking light the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a corpus poetarum the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country seems destitute of poetic honors. Appears, we say, for although no full collection of the chef desures of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older and in some respects more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain in a perfect unmutilated form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who believe that the Aonian Maids have confined their richest favors to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the production of Américan bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue

alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have been published in a collected form. Our poets, especially, have generally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors—The grass of the field or flowers of the wilderness are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots bright from the mint of genius" and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, in quantities sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world.—Such were Harney, author of 'Crystalina' and the 'Fever Dream,' Sands, author of 'Yamoyden;' Wilcox, author of the 'Age of Benevolence;' Robinson, author of 'The Savage;' Little, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling, the lamented Brainard, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred associates and friends.

With the names of those poets who within the last few years have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlante, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Sigourney, Whittier, Willis, &c. the public are familiar; and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embalm in a bright and imperishable form the numberless 'gems of purest ray,' with which our researches into the literary antiquities of our cou

Gould, Hannah F.
Hallack, Fitz Greene
Harney, John M.
Hillhouse, John A.
Hoffman, Charles F.
Mellen, Grenville
Neal, John
Peabody, B. W O.
Percival, James G.
Pierpont, John
Pinckney, Edward C.
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Bogart, Elizabeth
Brainerd, John G. C.,
Brooks, James G.
Bryant, William C.
Clark, William C.
Coffin, Robert S.
Dana, Richard H.
Doane, George W. Prentice, George D. Rockwell, J. O. Rockwell, J. O.
Sands, Robert C.
Sigouri ey, Lydia H.
Sprague. Charles
Sutermeisier, J. R.
Trumbull, John
Wetmore, Prosper M,
Whittier, John G.
Willie. Nathaniel P. Embury, Emma C. Everett, Edward Fairfield, Sumner L. Freneau, Philip Gallagher, William D.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, elections, comprising the best productions of more than our hundred other American writers, will be given as the

four hundred other American writers, which be given work progresses.

The American Anthology will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits on steel, with other illustrations.

Price, Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number will be published in December.

Subscriptions received in New-York, by Wiley & Putnam, 181 Broadway, and Griswold & Cambreleng, 118 Fulton street. All letters to be addressed, post paid, to RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,

Sec. N. Y. Lit. Antiquarian

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS, JOURNA S C LAWS, AND DEBATES.—GEORGE TEM. PLEMAN has for sale at his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the General Post Office, all the Journals of Congress, from 1774 to 1837. Gales and Seaton's American State Papers in 21 folio vols., from the first to the 24th Congress inclusive, or from 1789 to 1823.

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Also, for sale as above, a large collection of files of Newspapers published in Washington, and some of the principal cities in the United States.

Aug. 23.

# PROSPECTUS

# AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, POR 1837. PIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FOR 1837.

PIVE BOLLARS PER YEAR.

On the first of January was published the first number of the ninth volume of the American Monthly Magazine. This will commence the second year of "the New Senes of the American Monthly." One year has passed since, by the union of the New England Magazine with this well established periodical, the resources of a publication which had previously absorbed those of the American Monthly Review and of the United States Magazine, were all concentrated in the American Monthly Magazine; giving at once so broad a basis to the work as to stamp its national character and ensure its permanency. The number of pages, which have each month exceeded one hundred, was at the same time increased, to make room for an additional supply of original matter; and each number of the work throughout the year has been orna mented with an engraving, executed by the first artists in the country. How far the literary contents of the Magazine have kept pace with these accondary improvements, the public are the best judges. The aim of the proprietors has been from the first to establish a periodical which should have a tone and character of its own; and which, while rendered sufficiently amusing to ensure its circula tion, should ever keep for its main object the promotion of good taste, and sound, tigorous and fearless thinking, upon whatever subject it undertook to discuss; which, in a word, should make its way into public favor, and establish its claims to consideration, rather by what should be found in its pages than by any eclat which the names of popular contributors, or the dissemination of laudatory paragraphs, could confer. Nor has the American Monthly had any reason to repret having adopted and followed out the course prescribed to itself from the first. It has indeed lost both contributors and subscribers by the tone of some of its papers; but by the more enlightened who have judged of the tendency of the work in the aggregate and not by its occasional difference of opin

promoting the prosperity of the America.

The work which is under the editorial chagre of C. F. Hoofman and Park Benjamin, Esq. will continue to be published simultaneously on the first of every month, in New York, by George Dearborn & Co., in Boston by Otis, Broaders & Co., communications received at the Office, Cold Street, New York. PROSPECTUS OF THE

#### SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of Science; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, original.

professing an entire disdan of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, original.

Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere but whenever that happens, they are incidental only; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Reviews and Critical Notices occupy their due space in the work; and it is the editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial criticism, avergend by the views into mestioned is one of

cations, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial criticism, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does wish to discriminate.

Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both,—Historical Sketches,—and Reminiscences of events too minute for history, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

lished—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes: The soft, assuasive influence of literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad: They should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts: Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, tale list, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word Southern was engrafted on the name of this periodical; and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, an

love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short of them than human weakness usually makes practice fall short o.

than human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

The Messenger is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains 64 large super-royal pages, printed in the very handsomest manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is printed in our country.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is \$5 per volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscripting. This is particularly adverted to now to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of subscription.

with the price of subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single No. for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles. ten cents.

All communications or letters, relative to the Messenger, must be addressed to Thomas W. White.

Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richmond, Va

# THE MADISONIAN.

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Advertisements intended for the Tuesday paper, should be sent in early on Monday—those for the Thursday paper, early on Wednesday, and for the Saturday paper, early on Friday.

Office, E street, near Tenth.